

WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF

PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1965

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WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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A N N U A L   R E P O R T

on the work of

P U B L I C   H E A L T H

D E P A R T M E N T

FOR THE YEAR 1 9 6 5

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WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
=====

CHAIRMAN

Mr. W.H. Stapleton, J.P. (Until May)

Mr. R. Hankinson J.P. (Since May)

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Mr. J.C. Warburton (Until May)

Mr. F. Phillips (Since May)

Chairman, Health Committee - Mr. W.C. Farrington.

C O U N C I L L O R S  
=====

Mr. B. Eaves, J.P.	Rixton-with-Glazebrook
Mr. F. Phillips	Burtonwood
Mr. W.H. Stapleton	Winwick (St. Oswalds)
Mr. R. Hankinson	Winwick (Houghton)
Mr. J. Hill	Poulton-with-Fearnhead
Mr. L. Ware	
Mr. J.C. Warburton, J.P.	Croft (Risley)
Mr. P.T.F. Birchall	Croft (Southworth)
Mr. H.B. Wright	Cuerdley
Mr. A.W. Loxham	Penketh (East)
Mrs. E.M. Rowlands, J.P.	Penketh (West)
Mrs. E. Kenwright, J.P.	Gt. Sankey (East)
Mr. R. Stuart	Gt. Sankey (West)

=====



STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	R. Ellis Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	*W.A. Morrison, F.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C. Barrister-at-Law.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	*N.G. Mayne, Cert. S.I.B., San.Science. Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.)
Additional Public Health Inspectors	*W.T. Ditchfield, Cert. S.I.B. Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.)
	*R. Rimmer, Cert. S.I.B. Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.)
	*F. Nickson, Cert. S.I.B. (Until August)
	*W.H. Farr, Cert. S.I.B., San. Science; Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.)
	*L.N. Biddulph, Cert. S.I.B. (Until Nov.) Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.)
	*K.R. Deakin, P.H.I.'s Cert. (Since July)
	*A.F. Henry, Cert. S.I.B. (Since Sept.)
	*J.S. Winstanley, P.H.I.'s Cert. (Since December)
Meat Inspector	Mr. J.V. Stephens (Until November)
Clerical and General Staff	Mr. J. Barlow Miss S.G. Smith Miss C.M. Lennon Miss G.M. Ashton
Pupil Public Health Inspector	Mr. B.W. Dale
Trainee Meat Inspectors	Mr. J. Mansley (Since November) Mr. P. McKeown (Since December)

\*Qualified Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.H.)





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WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1965

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,  
WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration, the Annual Report of the health and sanitary conditions in the Warrington Rural District during 1965.

The number of births rose again from 860 in 1964 to a total of 974 in 1965, and the adjusted rate per thousand population rising to 22.6. The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1965 was 18.1. The percentage of illegitimate births, in relation to total live births in the district, was 2.2%. The infant Mortality Rate was 11.3 per thousand live births compared with the rate for England and Wales of 19.0.

The total number of cancer deaths in men was 37, and 12 of these were due to cancer of the lung. There was 1 lung cancer death in women this year. The public must be made aware of the dangers of cigarette smoking, and a number of the posters issued by the Ministry of Health were distributed in the area.

Coronary Disease also took its toll of middle aged men and caused the death of 29 men under the age of 65.

In 1964 there were five deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis; in 1965 three such deaths were recorded. One new case was notified in the 15-35 age group.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council for their interest in matters of Public Health, and Mr. Morrison, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his support and help throughout the year.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,

R. ELLIS JONES  
Medical Officer of Health



## S E C T I O N I

### PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Warrington Rural District is situate in the South-West of the County of Lancaster. It is bordered on the North by the districts of the County Borough of St. Helens and the Urban Districts of Newton-le-Willows and Golborne; to the east is the Urban District of Irlam, and on the west is the Rural District of Whiston and the Borough of Widnes. The southern boundary, which is also the County Boundary, is the Manchester Ship Canal, and on the northern perimeter of the Warrington County Borough.

The area of the district is approximately 35 square miles being 14 miles from east to west, with a narrow waist of about two miles in the centre between Warrington and Newton, broadening to an average width of about six miles.

Agriculture is the principal occupation in the area but there are, in the more urban parishes, a variety of industries including light engineering, brewing, brick making, and paint manufacture.

The area is, as a whole, comparatively low-lying with only a gentle undulation to relieve the otherwise flat landscape. The fall of the land is to the South, with streams and brooks discharging into the River Mersey which winds its way across the southern portion of the district only slightly to the north of the Manchester Ship Canal.

### DISTRICT STATISTICS

Area (acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,733
Estimated population (mid. 1965)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,930
Number of inhabited houses and flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,601
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,292,447
Sum represented by 1d. rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,285
Births assignable to District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974
Deaths assignable to District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398
"Natural Increase"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576

## S E C T I O N   I I

### VITAL   STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS:</u>	M	F	TOTAL
Live Births - Legitimate	496	456	952
- Illegitimate	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>22</u>
	<u>512</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>974</u>

Live Birth Rates - "Crude" 25.7 : "Adjusted" 22.6 per 1,000 population.  
Comparability factor: 0.88.

The "Adjusted" Live Birth Rate is the "Crude" Live Birth Rate after adjustment by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>	M	F	TOTAL
	7	6	13

Still Birth Rate - 13.2 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

<u>DEATHS:</u>	M	F	TOTAL
General	199	199	398

Death Rates - "Crude" 10.5 : "Adjusted" 10.2 : Comparability Factor 1.1

The "Adjusted" Death Rate is the "Crude" Death Rate after adjustment by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

#### INFANT DEATHS (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age):

Total Infant Mortality Rate - 11.3 per 1,000 live births.

	M	F	TOTAL
Infant Deaths	5	6	11

Infant Mortality Rate of Legitimate Infants - 11.3 per 1,000 live births.  
Infant Mortality of Illegitimate Infants - NIL.

#### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY:

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks - 9.

Nec-natal mortality rate - 9.2 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

#### PERI-NATAL MORTALITY:

Still Births 13 :                      Deaths in first week - 9 :                      Total 22 :

Peri-natal mortality rate - 22.3 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

#### MATERNAL DEATHS - NIL

Maternal Death Rate - Nil per 1,000 total births.



VITAL STATISTICS - COMPARATIVE TABLE

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)		STILL BIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY			
	Number Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Number Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Number Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1965	974	*22.6	398	*10.2	13	13.2	Nil	Nil	11	11.3	9	9.2
1964	860	*20.9	458	*13.7	19	21.6	Nil	Nil	30	34.9	14	27.9
1963	782	*19.7	383	*10.6	9	11.4	Nil	Nil	13	16.6	7	9.0
1962	756	*21.8	382	*11.6	7	9.2	Nil	Nil	14	18.5	15	10.6
1961	653	*20.1	368	*12.0	13	19.5	Nil	Nil	21	32.2	16	24.5
1960	573	*17.1	357	*11.3	13	22.2	1	1.71	9	15.7	6	10.5
Average 5 years 1960 - 1964	-	19.9	-	11.8	-	16.8	-	0.34	-	23.6	-	16.5

\*Adjusted Rates

# C A N C E R   M O R T A L I T Y

Year	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	Percentage of all Deaths
1965	67	1.77	16.8
1964	67	1.86	14.3
1963	73	2.08	18.7
1962	54	1.63	14.3
1961	67	2.18	18.2
1960	56	1.74	15.7
Average 5 years 1960-1964	63	1.90	16.2



COMPARISON OF BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND  
ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

	Warrington Rural	England & Wales
	1964	1965
	Rate per 1,000 population	
<u>BIRTHS:</u>		
Live - Adjusted	20.90	18.10
- Crude	23.80	22.60
Still	0.52	25.70 0.03
<u>DEATHS:</u>		
All causes (Adjusted)	13.70	11.50
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	10.20
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis, all forms	0.14	0.00
Influenza	0.00	1.05
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Ac. Poliomyelitis & Encephalitis	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	1.22	0.01
<u>NOTIFICATIONS:</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.003
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.017
Meningococcal Infection	0.00	0.009
Scarlet Fever	0.91	0.560
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.270
Diphtheria	0.00	0.001
Erysipelas	0.06	0.037
Smallpox	0.00	Nil
Measles	1.03	10.676
Acute Pneumonia	0.06	0.167
Ac. Poliomyelitis (incl. Polio-encephalitis)		
Paralytic	0.00	0.001
Non-Paralytic	0.00	0.001
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.105
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.00	0.109
<u>DEATHS:</u>		
	Rate per 1,000 live births	
All causes under 1 year of age	34.90	19.00
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.00	11.3 0.00
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY:</u>		
	Rate per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	
Excluding Abortion	0.00	0.19
Due to abortion	0.00	0.06

# D E A T H S =====

The total number of Deaths registered in the District was 327, 72 of these were of persons whose usual place of residence was outside the District; these have been assigned to the areas in which they formerly resided.

143 deaths of persons normally residing in this area but dying elsewhere, have been included in the total deaths properly assignable to this district.

## CAUSES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS																														
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over																						
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	4	19		
Tuberculosis, Other	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	3	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	3	6
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Coronary Disease, Angina	M	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	16	7	16	16
Hypertension with Heart Disease	F	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	10	7	21
Other Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	5
Other Circulatory Disease	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	3	1	10
	F	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	3	3	25
Pneumonia	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	3
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	8
Bronchitis	M	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	8
	F	22	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	1	4
Other Disease of Respiratory System	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accident	F	18	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	3	3	5
All other Accidents	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Suicide	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6
	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	199	4	1	-	2	4	5	10	19	49	43	62	43	43	62
	F	199	5	1	1	3	3	4	3	5	25	43	106	43	43	106

# SECTION III

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1965

There were 269 cases notified during the year, excluding Tuberculosis. These tables show the number by age groups, of Infectious Diseases notified, and the number removed to Hospital.

DISEASE	Total cases at all ages	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25 & over	Total cases removed to Hospital	Cases occurring in Winwick Hospital
Scarlet Fever	30	-	6	10	13	1	-	-	1	-
Measles	222	9	77	61	70	5	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	16	1	3	5	7	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever Pneumonia Puerperal Pyrexia Dysentery Erysipelas Food Poisoning	-	Under 5	5 - 14	15-44	45-64	65 & over				
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - COMPARATIVE TABLE

DISEASE	1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		Mean of 5 years	
	*C	*D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Scarlet Fever	30	-	33	-	8	-	10	-	24	-	20	-	19	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	222	-	361	1	538	-	34	-	552	-	25	-	302	-
Whooping Cough	16	-	2	-	11	-	1	-	9	-	31	-	11	-
Enteric group fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	10	-	14	-	16	-	2	-	1	-	9	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	.5	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary & Influenzal Pneumonia	1	36	2	44	4	49	9	22	10	25	5	16	6	31
Erysipelas	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	.5	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	3	5	5	4	1	4	-	11	6	13	2	7	3
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	1	1
TOTALS:	272	40	416	50	580	50	81	23	612	33	98	18	359	35

Note: \*C - Cases, \*D - Deaths

# T U B E R C U L O S I S

YEARS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 .....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 .....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 .....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
55 .....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age Unknown .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS: .....	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-
Grand Totals: ...	1		1		3		1	

## CASES OF RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY

### TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER

YEAR	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	155	99	254	19	18	37
1962	145	89	234	18	16	34
1963	137	91	228	12	14	26
1964	141	99	240	12	14	26
1965	139	99	238	12	13	25

# SECTION IV

## FOOD HYGIENE

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following details of food samples taken under the above Act, have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 183 samples were obtained comprising 106 milks (8 of which were Channel Islands milks) and 77 others as follows:-

2 Coffee	2 Lard
2 Cocoa	1 Cooking fat
5 Tea	1 Tapioca
1 Boracic powder	1 Paprika pepper
1 Arrowroot B.P.C.	1 Cayenne pepper
1 Cream of tartar	1 Meat paste
1 Pork luncheon meat, canned	2 Sugar
1 Mixed spice	2 Baking powder
1 Ground ginger	1 Sauce
1 Curry powder	1 Syrup
1 Cough mixture	1 Table salt
1 Honey	1 Jam
1 Castor oil	1 White pepper
1 Cod liver oil B.P.	1 Stoned raisins
1 Liquid paraffin B.P.	1 Processed cheese
1 Butter	1 Biscuits
1 Margarine	1 Asprin tablets (effervescent)
1 Cheese spread	1 Arrowroot
1 Salad cream	1 Cornflour
2 Fruit, canned	1 Lemon curd
1 Marmalade	1 Zinc and castor oil B.P.
3 Cream sterilised	1 Golden raising powder
1 Condensed full cream milk, unsweetened	1 Honey
1 Demarara sugar	1 Steak and onions with gravy, canned
1 Plain flour	1 Cut mixed peel
1 Whole carrots, canned	1 Malted milk beverage
1 Coffee & chicory essence sweetened	1 Fish paste with butter
1 Epsom salts B.P.	2 Bacon
1 Horseraddish relish	2 Barley
1 Borax	2 Fish paste
	2 Cake decorations, edible

All the above samples were reported to be chemically genuine by the County Analyst, with the exception of the sample of cayenne pepper which was reported to contain 3.5% added salt without declaration. In this instance the manufacturer was informed.

## FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

All premises used for the preparation and storage of foodstuffs, grocers, butchers, ice-cream suppliers, bakehouses, street traders and food delivery vehicles, were inspected. The supervision of canteens in factories, etc., is included in Section VII of this Report. It was not found necessary to take legal proceedings for non-compliance with regulations.

### Food Preparing Premises

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Inspections</u>
Grocers and Mixed General .....	61	192
Butchers .....	9	33
Fried Fish Shops .....	9	26
Cafes and Mobile Snack Bars .....	4	18
Ice-cream Vendors .....	36	-

### Ice-Cream

Number of Retail Vendors registered .....	36
Number of Bacteriological samples taken.....	9
Result of Samples .....	Grade 1 ..... 8
	Void ..... 1
	Total ..... 9

There is no ice-cream manufactured in the area, and the retailers now registered sell pre-packed ice-cream only.

## MILK SUPPLIES

Routine milk sampling has continued throughout the year for the purpose of bacteriological analysis, which aims at ensuring a general standard of purity as regards the total number of organisms which affects the keeping quality of the milk (Methylene Blue Tests), the efficiency of pasteurisation process (the Phosphatase Test) and is concerned specifically as to the presence in the samples of the bacillus of tuberculosis, the bovine species of which is of course the cause of tuberculosis diseases in bones, joints, and lymphatic glands, and may also attack other organs of the body.

### Heat Treated Milk

	<u>Number of Samples</u>	<u>Number Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Number Void</u>
Phosphatase Test	156	-	-
Methylene Blue Test	148	6	2
Turbidity Test	17	-	-



<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Number of Samples</u>	<u>Number Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Number Void</u>
Methylene Blue Test	13	-	2
Tuberculosis	8	-	-
Brucellosis - Culture Test	6	-	-

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The bulk of this work continues at a Bacon Factory where line dressing is in progress and which places on the Inspector a responsibility which has to be resolved within probably no more than one minute. This duty is exacting and demands both mental and physical output of the highest order.

### OTHER FOOD-STUFFS CONTEMNED

Of the food inspected, the following was voluntarily surrendered. This class of food-stuff is examined on special request or in the course of routine visits to food premises.

253 tins fruit	79 tins fish	21 lbs. flour
165 tins vegetables	11 tins pudding	2 lbs. sugar
85 tins meat	59 lbs. blancmange powder	5 lbs. frozen cakes
4 tins soup	36 lbs. lamb	7 lbs. meat pies
2 tins cream	6 lbs. tongue	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. currants
27 tins milk		

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 to 1954

There are 30 Slaughtermen holding licences granted by this Authority.

# Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle, Calves		Pigs		Sheep	
	1963	1964 1965	1963	1964 1965	1963	1964 1965
Number killed (if known)	7,665	9,349 9,251	85,820	96,726 97,903	19,350	23,807 25,527
Number inspected	7,665	9,349 9,251	85,820	96,726 97,903	19,350	23,807 25,527
All diseases except T.B.:						
Whole carcasses condemned	10	8 21	215	347 410	12	12 9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,572	2,399 2,269	8,980	8,646 10,533	597	950 1,166
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	20.4%	25.7% 25.04%	5.6%	9.3% 11.1%	3.1%	4.04% 4.6%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil Nil	26	22 16	Nil	Nil Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	44	11 6	792	978 1,030	Nil	Nil 1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.06%	0.11% 0.08	0.95%	0.1% 1.06%	Nil	Nil 0.08%

## SECTION V

### HOUSING

The number of inhabited houses and flats in the area is gradually rising and now totals 11,601. New construction is gaining pace and shows a most credible increase since 1953, an increase which is mainly due to private developers. The average number of houses completed by the Council each year since 1948 is 47 and this year 28. The average number of private houses erected during the last five years is 584.

The total number of Council houses is now 1,152; private houses completed totalled 615. There is a time lag between the erection of houses and inclusion in the rate books which results in a practical difference between a 'book' figure and an actual of a minimum of 300.

It is felt that there is still a need for bungalows for aged persons, the fulfilment of which would provide greater flexibility in the management of the Council's estates.

Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, there are now two types of grant available to owners of modernising houses.

#### 1. Improvement Grants - Discretionary

These are discretionary but include works which apply to the house as a whole. Inspections are made regarding repair works and the application is then dealt with by the Council's Surveyor.

Nine applications were made for assistance and six were approved, only two being completed in the year. Total amount of grant - £440.10s.0d.

#### 2. Standard Grants

These are obligatory and are to provide the sanitary essentials - bath, W.C., wash-hand basin, hot water and foodstore. The administration of these Grants is controlled by the Chief Public Health Inspector. It is considered more use would be made of this type of grant if loans by the Local Authority to the owners were readily available.

No. of Houses for which applications made	25
No. of Improvements completed	12
Total amount of grants	£2,134.4s.5d.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Control Act, 1957, has continued to fall and may now be considered insignificant.

Application for Certificate of Disrepair	1
No. of "G" Forms checked at houses	Nil
No. of Certificates authorised	Nil
No. of Certificates refused	Nil
Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates (J)	Nil
Undertakings accepted "K"	Nil
Undertakings refused	Nil
Certificates of Disrepair issued	1

#### New Houses Erected

	<u>Traditional</u> <u>Permanent</u>	
	1963	1964
Other bodies and persons	651	704
Local Authority	Nil	Nil
		1965
		615
		28

#### CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into force during 1960 and since that time considerable efforts have been made to review and licence all sites in the area. Close co-operation is effected with the Surveyor's Department concerning the enforcement of planning control over new and existing sites.

Number of licensed sites	47
Total number of Caravans	107

Caravans in all cases are occupied as living vans for permanent occupation all the year. Difficulty is experienced in dealing with vans in use by itinerants.

#### INSPECTION OF EXISTING PROPERTIES

##### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year

- a. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)..... 1,233
- b. Number of inspections made for the purpose ..... 1,825
- c. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 6



Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	221
--	-----

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	174
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

a. Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-

(a) By Owners .....	Nil
---------------------	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil
---	-----

b. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	221
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By Owners .....	14
---------------------	----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	2
---	---

c. Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957 (Section 17)

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition Orders were made .....	6
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	3
--	---

(3) Number of dwelling-houses closed .....	5
--	---

LEGAL ACTION

<u>Case</u>	<u>Nuisance</u>	<u>Court Decision</u>
No.1	Trespass on Council's Tip.	5th May Fined £1.10s.0d.
No.2	Contravention of Town & Country Planning Act 1962, and Caravan Sites Control & Development Act, 1960	5th May Fined £15 on each case.

## SECTION VI

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER SUPPLY

A piped supply of water extends throughout the area, with the exception of some isolated farms and cottages. The principal supplier is Warrington Corporation, but a small area of Cuerdley Parish is supplied by Liverpool Corporation.

The number of houses without a proper supply of water within the house has been gradually reduced.

From Public Mains		From Private supplies, e.g. wells, springs, etc.	
PARISH	Direct to houses		
	Number of dwelling houses	Number of dwelling houses	No. of population
Burtonwood .....	1,005	1	3
Croft .....	502	—	—
Cuerdley .....	49	—	—
Penketh .....	2,379	—	—
Poulton .....	2,770	—	—
Rixton .....	608	—	—
Sankey .....	2,498	—	—
Winwick plus Mental Hospital ....	538	—	—
Woolston .....	1,251	—	—
Total Whole District	11,600	1	3

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS

The area is traversed from north to south by two main streams - the Sankey Brook and the River Glaze. Across the southern boundary runs the River Mersey, the eventual outlet for these streams. There are several smaller brooks winding through the area, but none of these are of any particular note.

Sewerage schemes have been developed in the more urban parts of the area and a noticeable improvement has already taken place in the streams. It is most essential that when pollution is reduced by the construction of proper sewerage schemes, new pollution is not allowed by development outside the scheme.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The method of drainage from a large number of properties in the area consisted of treatment in a septic tank and discharging into the nearest ditch or stream. This effluent in all cases was unsatisfactory and without adequate filtration, could not of course, be satisfactory. Large numbers of these tanks have been replaced by the new sewerage schemes and no new installations are being provided unless they are built to a standard specification and provided with a suitable filter.

The position with regard to sewerage schemes as a whole may be summarized as below:-

PARISH	SEWERS	CONVERSIONS
Burtonwood and Collins Green	Completed	Completed
Croft	Scheme prepared. Work in progress	In progress
Cuerdley	Sewers completed	Completed
Penketh	Completed	Completed
Poulton-with-Fearnhead	Sewers completed	Completed
Rixton	Complete	Completed
Glazebrook	Sewerage scheme to be connected to new works at Irlam U.D.	Completion date probably 1966/7
Sankey	Sewers completed	Completed
Winwick Houghton Green	Sewers completed	Completed
Winwick St. Oswalds	Scheme Completed	Completed
Woolston	Scheme Completed	Completed



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of refuse, together with its ancillary functions by the Local Authority, is under the control of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The collection service, which is weekly, is carried out by special-type refuse vehicles, with loader's cabs. Due to the fairly long distances that machines have to travel from the depot, the inclusion of loaders in the driver's cab is obviously a desirable feature. Certainly the weather protection and additional safety provided appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the workmen.

The collection of pail contents is carried out weekly by a similar machine. A detachable tank is mounted on rollers inside the body, a method which simplifies both loading and unloading. Supplies of both liquid and powder disinfectants are carried in order that pail compartments and pails may be treated as required. This procedure is far from satisfactory, but is probably as effective as any other under the circumstances. The only solution to this problem is the conversion of the pail closets as rapidly as possible to a water-carriage system. This class of work has materially reduced and will shortly only be in use for the scattered properties.

All workmen are provided with protective clothing, and although this provision is by no means cheap, it is a feature that is now a necessity if workmen are to be encouraged to engage in this class of work.

The provision of dustbins and sanitary pails is carried out by the Local Authority as a rate charge and enables unsatisfactory bins and pails to be replaced with the minimum of delay. The storage of refuse at the home, pending collection, must obviously be in a hygienic manner, and this can only be effected by the provision of a proper receptacle. B.S.S. bins are purchased in bulk and delivered weekly. Weekly reports are received from each driver of the bins and pails requiring replacement, the addresses are checked in a card index file, the bin or pail inspected, and delivery receipts are signed by the householder. Where a bin is being mis-used, a visit is paid by an Inspector, when the householder is warned that he will be held liable for replacement. Two sizes of bins are issued -  $3\frac{1}{4}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet, the size of bin being decided by the type of house and size of family.

Developed from a pilot scheme, a paper sack system is now being extensively used in certain parishes and is proving to be of exceptional value. By the end of the year some 2,000 houses had been converted to this system and both from the householders and the workmen's points of view, a considerable improvement in hygiene and standards of work had resulted. It is anticipated that this scheme will be extended during the coming years, particularly in view of the fact that satisfactory labour is extremely difficult to obtain in this area.

It was found that proper publicity and adequate public relations work were necessary prior to the scheme being inaugurated, but so far comparatively few complaints have been received from householders.

A scheme for the quarterly inspection of vehicles by a sub-committee at which points are awarded for maintenance and cleanliness has provided a competitive spirit in this work, and the monetary prizes awarded appear to take second place to the pride which the winning driver takes in his achievement. This scheme has raised vehicle care and maintenance to a higher level and ensures that each driver becomes fully cognizant of what is required of him.

The disposal of dry refuse takes place at two tips throughout the area. A Track Marshall Refuse Control Model Bulldozer is used to excavate soil and cover the tipping sites. Wire netting screens are provided to prevent nuisance from blowing paper, and all reasonable steps are taken to ensure that the sites are satisfactory.

The gradually increasing number of houses of the semi-detached and detached type, has because of long carries, considerably increased the collection time since the end of the war. A special twice-weekly collection of refuse is made from certain sites, and in one case a daily collection is made. For these additional services a special charge is made.

#### STATISTICS:

##### Machines employed:-

Karrier Dual Tip, Diesel .....	6
Karrier Bantam with "Derby" body .....	1
Karrier Bantam, Refuse Collector with standard steel body .....	1
Karrier Gamecock (7 Tons) .....	1
Commer van 7 cwts .....	2
Commer van $\frac{3}{4}$ ton .....	1
Trailers .....	6
Track Marshall Tractor .....	1
Low Load Trailer .....	1

##### Workmen:-

Number of Drivers .....	9
Number of Labourers, all classes .....	35
Rodent Control Operators .....	2
Foreman .....	1
Deputy Foreman .....	1

##### Dustbins and Pails:-

Number of Dustbins provided .....	656
Number of Pails provided .....	26

Income from Trade Refuse collections .....	£891.4.6
Income from Refuse Disposal .....	£10.15.0

## SALVAGE

The direct collection of salvage has been confined solely to waste paper and cardboard. Due to the scattered nature of the area, it is not considered that other materials could be separated and sold at a profit.

The collection of waste paper is made by means of large covered trailers behind a refuse collection vehicle. The provision of a smart trailer serves a two-fold purpose - a good advertisement, and, secondly, an eminently suitable collection method.

Shops and large business premises are visited once each week by a special vehicle. The sorting of paper at tips is not as thorough or as satisfactory as one would wish, due to the soiling of paper after mixing with household refuse.

The amount of waste paper sold during the last year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
1965	97	14	1	900	2	1

A bonus is paid to workmen on the weight of paper collected each month above a fixed datum figure.

## RODENT CONTROL

The recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are pursued in this sphere of work. One operative is engaged whole-time and one part-time, and the methods used are those recommended by the Ministry. Both operators and the foreman have undertaken special instruction courses organised by the Ministry.

All local Authority's properties, refuse tips, sewerage works, etc., were regularly inspected and treated. The sewers and sewer ditches were test-baited and treated where necessary.

On private properties, treatment is carried out by agreement. All business premises are charged the full cost of treatment. The offensive trade factory is classed as an area of reservoir infestation, and has a private contract in force with service operators. Private houses are dealt with as a rate charge.

Farmers and threshing contractors are reminded annually of their duties when threshing ricks, by means of circulars, but, unfortunately it is necessary to threaten legal action for full compliance. The advent of combine harvesters is rapidly reducing the number of corn stacks each year.



Rodent control is a statutory duty of a Local Authority, and effective measures must be taken to ensure that the rat population is kept to a minimum. Contract schemes are undertaken for farmers and special premises.

#### STATISTICS:

The number of infestation treatments were as follows:-

	Major	Minor
Business premises .....	-	106
Private dwellings .....	-	200
Local Authority .....	-	30

In addition 140 manholes were test-baited.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Regular observations have been made of all factory chimneys for smoke emission. The visits and advice of your Inspectors has resulted in a considerable improvement at various factories. Conversions to oil firing have helped to reduce this problem and industrial pollution is now of minor interest.

Byelaws relating to the installation of suitable firegrates in new houses came into force on 1st July, 1958.

Probably the most potent factor affecting the use of smokeless fuels is that of price. Large numbers of so-called overnight burners have been installed, mostly incorrectly, and are used to burn coal slack in a manner calculated to provide the most pollution.

#### VERMINOUS AND FILTHY PREMISES

The days when the serious infestation by bugs, of numbers of houses, seem to have gone, certainly so in this district. The residual toxicity of D.D.T. seems to have provided a long-awaited answer to the problem. Very few houses required treatment, and, of these, the infestations were not heavy.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade in the area. The trades carried out are fat extraction, bone boiling, and glue making. A new type of solvent plant has been installed and considerable improvements made.

To prevent flies, the factory have entered into a contract with the Local Authority, whereby the whole of the premises are treated with insecticides. This system has proved a marked benefit. Unfortunately nuisance from odour still gives rise to complaint and although many improvements have taken place there is obviously more required.

Premises in Risley used for breeding maggots for use as fish bait, not legally an Offensive Trade, have been regularly visited to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and control is maintained.

This class of work takes up a surprising amount of inspectoral time, particularly in the warmer months of the year, and yet it is only by maintaining regular and continued visits that satisfactory results are obtained.

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION OF HOUSES AND SCHOOLS

Conversions are now being carried out in all Parishes where the sewerage scheme is sufficiently far advanced. The position at 31st December was as follows:-

W.C. Conversions completed at:-

Croft and Risley .....	17
Padgate .....	10
Penketh .....	4
Winwick .....	1

Appropriate notices are being served on Owners of properties where conversions can be made and fifty per cent of the approved cost paid in each case. Where owners carry out such work voluntarily, a similar grant is made. Extensions and improvements have now been carried out to nearly all licensed premises, but difficulties exist where sewers are not available - particularly in Croft parish. Grants paid towards the cost of conversions total £296.6s.5d.

The number of pails in use:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Caravans</u>
Burtonwood .....	12	2
Croft and Risley .....	80	11
Poulton .....	21	4
Penketh .....	15	32
Rixton .....	31	24
Sankey .....	-	9
Winwick .....	14	4
Woolston .....	27	7
	<u>200</u>	<u>93</u>

## SECTION VII

### INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

#### Factories Act, 1961

There are now 42 factories registered in the area, the principal ones being engaged in tanning, light engineering, wire rope making and brewing. Routine inspections have been made and the attention of H.M. Inspector of Factories has been drawn to matters within his jurisdiction.

Particular attention has been paid to the standards of hygiene practised in the canteens. Some of these are maintained and run to the highest standards but in others, constant supervision is necessary. A special approach is made to each manageress and staff to ensure that scrupulous attention is paid to personal hygiene. Circulars and posters have been provided for use within the canteens and kitchens.

Number of Canteens                      -              15.

Good co-operation has existed with all factory managements and in no case has there been any necessity for statutory action on any of the matters for which the Local Authority is responsible.

### SHOPS AND OFFICES

Certain duties in the inspection of shops devolve on this Authority and certain others on the County Council. The inspectoral duties of the County Council have now been delegated to this Authority. The procedure is for half-yearly reports to be sent to the County of matters for which it holds responsibility for action to be taken where necessary. It is unfortunate that this procedure tends to discourage the Inspector concerned from taking a more than cursory interest in this sphere of work.

It has not been found necessary to take statutory action to secure any of the requirements under the purview of this Council, all recommendations having been dealt with informally.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act provides for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in Shops, Offices and Railway Premises. The legal provisions are very similar to those required in the Factories Act, and deal with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions. The enforcement of the Act is divided among several authorities. Most of the general requirements being enforceable by Local Authorities.



Registration was required of all premises in the area to enable authorities to carry out programmes of inspection. There was, obviously, incomplete registration, but a general inspection was commenced which has clarified the situation. Your inspectors have fitted these duties in with their other duties.

Number of premises registered during the year .....	16
Total number of registered premises at end of year .....	72
Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year .....	67

### SHOPS

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
Grocers and Mixed General .....	61
Greengrocery and Fruiterers .....	8
Butchers .....	9
Fried Fish Shops .....	9
Cafes and Mobile Snack Bars .....	4
Newsagents .....	12
Hardware .....	8
Drapers .....	10
Hairdressers .....	12
Chemists .....	4
Post Offices .....	6
Boot Repairers .....	1
	<hr/>
	<u>144</u>

### PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE STORAGE

The number of Licences issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium are as follows:-

Number of Licences to store petroleum .....	62
Number of gallons of storage capacity .....	130,725
Number of Licences to store Carbide .....	2
Total amount of Carbide permitted .....	1,344 lbs.
Number of Licences to store other spirits .....	6
Total amount of Fees paid:-	£    s.    d.
Petroleum .....	55    0    0
Carbide of Calcium .....	15    0
Cellulose .....	1    10    0
	<hr/>
	£57    5    0

The renewal of licences for the storage of petroleum and carbide is at the end of each year. Inspections have been made with particular attention to new premises and the testing of underground storage tanks at the older petrol stations.



## SECTION VIII

### SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

Water Supply .....	247
Drainage .....	1,443
Stables and Piggeries .....	10
Offensive Trades .....	82
Fried Fish Shops .....	22
Petroleum .....	32
Animal Boarding Establishments .....	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	416
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises .....	18
Factories .....	42
Scrap Metal Dealers .....	1
Removal of Vehicles .....	93
Noise Abatement .....	12
Bakehouses .....	11
Poisons (Listed Sellers) .....	3
Public Conveniences .....	3
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .....	2
Licensed Premises .....	13
Refuse Collection .....	820
Refuse Disposal .....	263
Defective Bins .....	656
Defective Pails .....	26
Rats and Mice .....	234
Atmospheric Pollution .....	180
Schools .....	28
Shops .....	354
Conversions .....	80
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits .....	491

### UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses inspected .....	952
Visits paid to above houses .....	1,365

### UNDER HOUSING ACTS

Number of houses inspected .....	281
Visits paid to above houses .....	460
Standard Grants .....	265

### OVERCROWDING

Number of houses inspected .....	1
Visits paid to above houses .....	2

### VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of houses inspected .....	12
Visits paid to above houses .....	12
Miscellaneous Housing Visits .....	134

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease .....	122
Visits re disinfection.....	25
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits .....	40

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Visits to Slaughterhouses .....	1471
" " Shops and Stalls .....	4
" " Other Premises .....	7
" " Butchers .....	17
" " Canteens .....	170
" " Dairies and Milk Distributors .....	1
" " Fishmongers and Poulterers .....	5
" " Food Preparing Premises .....	29
" " Grocers .....	88
" " Greengrocers and Fruiterers .....	20
" " Ice-cream Premises .....	4
" " Restaurants .....	14
" " Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts .....	14
" " Schools .....	53
" " Hospitals .....	2
" " Clubs .....	2
" " Bakeries .....	3
Sampling	
Milk .....	201
Water .....	18
Ice-cream .....	9
Miscellaneous Food Visits .....	43

## SECTION IX

### PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH AND ANCILLARY SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

#### (1) LABORATORY ARRANGEMENTS

Public Health Laboratory Service and County Analyst's Department.

Pathological specimens, samples of milk, food, "swabs", etc., for bacteriological investigation are dealt with by the Public Health Laboratory Service, either at the Public Health Laboratory, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, or the Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Monsall, Manchester; the chemical analysis of water, milk and other samples of food and drugs is undertaken at the County Analyst's Department, County Offices, Preston.

#### (2) HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

(Liverpool Regional Hospital Board: Warrington and District H.M.C., and Winwick and Newchurch H.M.C.)

Although the Rural District contains no general hospitals within its boundaries, it is, of course, well served by the two major hospitals situated in Warrington County Borough, the Warrington Infirmary and the General Hospital Warrington, which deal with general medical, surgical, obstetric and gynaecological cases, and those requiring specialist advice and/or treatment such as ophthalmic, orthopaedic, paediatric, nose and throat conditions, skin diseases and so on. Casualties and emergency cases are dealt with at both hospitals, although the former are more usually conveyed to the Warrington Infirmary in the first instance. Obstetric and Maternity cases are usually admitted to the maternity unit at the General Hospital, and in addition of course, the more straightforward maternity cases requiring accommodation may be admitted to Victoria Park Maternity Home, Latchford, Warrington. Cases of infectious disease (other than smallpox), are catered for by the Aikin Street Infectious Diseases Hospital, which also has a block accommodating cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition to the above, hospitals administered by the St. Helens and District H.M.C., particularly Cowley Hill Hospital, St. Helens, and Whiston Hospital, not infrequently admit maternity cases for which beds cannot be made available in Warrington: and a small proportion of our residents are of course from time to time referred to specialists on the Staffs of the "teaching hospitals" attached to the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool.

Persons requiring advice and treatment, or simply observation and supervision for mental disorders or diseases may be admitted to Winwick Hospital, the one large hospital which is situated within the Rural District and one which is widely known and respected throughout the whole of the North Western corner of England. The majority by far of such admissions are now, as for many years past, on a voluntary basis, on the advice of general practitioners and psychiatrists who have been consulted in the first instance at the psychiatric out-patient clinic at the General Hospital, Warrington, and Warrington Infirmary.



### (3) AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Full responsibility for the Ambulance Services provided under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act rests with the Lancashire County Council as the Local Health Authority. Hitherto, under an agency agreement Warrington County Borough provide ambulance service for certain parishes; the remainder of the district being served by the County ambulance service from Newton-le-Willows. On 1st April, 1965, the agency agreement terminated and the County service was extended to cover all the rural district. Three ambulance stations with vehicles radio-controlled from Whiston now service the area. Additionally, mutual relief arrangements for emergency calls operate between the County Council and Warrington County Borough.

### (4) TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

School Health Service: School Clinics.

Since November, 1959, an all purpose clinic in Green Lane, Woolston (in close proximity to the new Woolston County Secondary Modern School), has functioned as a School Clinic, with facilities for the inspection and treatment of minor ailments, dental advice and treatment; ante-natal care and infant-welfare sessions have also been held regularly, as also sessions for poliomyelitis vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. For a short period, also, it was possible to arrange for speech therapy, but unfortunately it has not been feasible to continue this as a result of the shortage of Speech Therapists.

The Clinic is staffed by a Medical Officer, Dr. E.T. Smiddy, a Dental Officer, four School Nurse/Health Visitors (three full-time - one part time), a Dental attendant, and a Clinic Clerk.

Child Welfare Centres.

Sessions are held at the Infant Welfare Centres detailed below. At these centres, medical and nursing advice is available for all infants and for children of pre-school age, also for expectant mothers, and those recently confined, in relation to matters affecting their general health. Supplies of a variety of infant foods, vitamin preparations, etc., are also available at cost price, together with National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, and Cod Liver Oil, the "Welfare Foods", formerly distributed under the auspices of the Ministry of Food.

#### (a) BURTONWOOD:

Methodist Sunday School, Phipps Lane.

Medical Officer - Dr. J.E. Jolly.

Health Visitor in charge - Miss P. Johnson.

Sessions - Weekly, each Tuesday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(b) CROFT:

Memorial Institute, Mustard Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. G. Ellis.  
Health Visitor in charge - Mrs. M. Thompson.  
Sessions - Fortnightly, alternate Mondays, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(c) PADGATE:

Methodist Sunday School, Padgate Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. E.T. Smiddy.  
Health Visitor in charge - Miss E. Atkinson.  
Sessions - Weekly, each Wednesday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(d) PENKETH:

Methodist Sunday School, Chapel Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. J.E. Jolley.  
Health Visitor in charge - Miss W. Henry.  
Sessions - Weekly, each Monday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(e) SANKEY:

Eagle Sports Club, Hood Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. J.E. Jolley.  
Health Visitor in charge - Miss K. Eustace.  
Sessions - Weekly, each Thursday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(f) WINWICK:

Methodist Church Hall, Golborne Road.  
Medical Officer - Dr. C.M.E. O'Hara.  
Health Visitor in charge - Mrs. M. Thompson.  
Sessions - Fortnightly, alternate Wednesdays, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(g) WOOLSTON:

School Clinic, Green Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. E.T. Smiddy.  
Health Visitors - Mrs. D. Creighton, Mrs. J. Chambers,  
Mrs. F. Slater.  
Sessions - Weekly, each Thursday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

During the year under review the following attendances were made at the above Welfare Centres:-

Number of individual children attending:

Born in 1965 . . . . .	808
" " 1964 . . . . .	656
" " 1960-63 (mean) . . . . .	604
	<u>2,068</u>

Number of attendances made by children:

Under 1 year of age . . . . .	12,242
1 - 2 years of age . . . . .	2,054
2 - 4 years of age . . . . .	1,905

## (5) MIDWIFERY ARRANGEMENTS

Domicillary. Five whole-time domicillary midwives and one district nurse/midwife is engaged on this work within the Rural District in the employment of the County Council, which is both the Local Health Authority and Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act. These nurses normally accept responsibility for cases residing within reasonable proximity of their homes, but the principle of the expectant mother's free choice of midwife (as of doctor), is well established. Each has a car at her disposal to enable her to respond quickly to urgent calls and to carry apparatus for analgesia.

The names and addresses of the midwives are:-

### WHOLE-TIME MIDWIVES:

Mrs. E. Hibbert, 34 Southdale, Penketh. Tel.No. Penketh 3511  
Mrs. M.A. Lawton, 21 Marina Avenue, Sankey. Tel.No. Warr. 33236  
Mrs. C. Price, 10 Arkenshaw Road, Croft. Tel.No. Culcheth 3373  
Mrs. M. Price, 20 Brookside Avenue, Sankey. Tel.No. Penketh 2147  
Mrs. M.A. Taylor, 16 Hawthorne Grove, Paddington. Tel.No. Warr. 33664

### WHOLE TIME NURSE/MIDWIFE

Mrs. V.M. Gibbins, 300 Padgate Lane, Padgate. Tel.No. Warr. 34755

A total of 461 babies were born in their own homes during the year; with possibly one or two exceptions, their mothers were either actually delivered, or attended, by the midwives and nurse/midwives detailed above.

## (6) HEALTH VISITING ARRANGEMENTS.

This work has been carried out by seven whole-time and one part-time Health Visitors, who combine with health visiting duties those of School Nurse. These domicillary visits, so necessary from the standpoint both of the supervision and the health education of the families, are, of course, complementary to the work carried out at the Child Welfare Centres, as described above.



The names and addresses of the Health Visitors are:-

for Sankey, Penketh and Cuerdley:

Miss W. Henry, 38 Greens Road, Whiston, Prescott.

Miss K. Eustace, 5 Haigh Road, Widnes.

for Padgate, Woolston, Rixton and Glazebrook:

Miss E. Atkinson, 88 Whitefield Road, Walton.

Mrs. D.H. Creighton, 13 Higher Knutsford Road, Grappenhall.  
(Part-time).

Mrs. J. Chambers, 56 St. John's Avenue, Warrington.

Mrs. F. Slater, 59 Silverdale Road, off Chester Road, Warrington.

for Burtonwood:

Miss P. Johnson, 86 Swinley Lane, Wigan.

for Winwick and Croft:

Mrs. M. Thompson, 31 Sydney Avenue, Pennington, Leigh.

#### (7) HOME NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Home nursing is undertaken by one whole-time nurse/midwife and six whole-time nurses.

The names and addresses of the Nurses are:-

Mrs. Bailey, 20 Barnstaple Way, Penketh.	Tel.No. Penketh 2246
Mrs. Ledson, 10 Clovelly Avenue, Great Sankey.	" " Penketh 3238
Mrs. Warren, 50 Bruche Avenue, Padgate.	" " Warr. 34149
Mrs. Wilkinson, 28 Burtonwood Road, Great Sankey.	" " Warr. 34942
Mrs. Woodward, 5 Dam Lane, Croft.	" " Cul. 2110
Mrs. Gibbins, 300 Padgate Lane, Padgate.	" " Warr. 34755
Mrs. Platt, 8 Irwin Road, Sutton, St. Helens.	" " St. Helens
	27992

#### (8) HOME HELP ARRANGEMENTS.

This is a permissive service provided by the County Council through No. 10 Divisional Health Committee, and is one of the Local Health Authority responsibilities under the National Health Act, 1946. Its aim is to provide help in homes where such is required owing to the presence in the household of a case of sickness (including tuberculosis), of mental subnormality or disorder, an expectant mother (or one lying-in), or of a child under compulsory school-leaving age. The presence in the household of an aged person also constitutes a justification.

These arrangements are not free of cost to all those benefiting thereby, but in the majority of cases assisted, particularly those who are aged and infirm, no charge is incurred under the County Council's scale.

The Home Help Organiser, and the Assistant Home Help Organisers may be communicated with at the Divisional Health Offices, Winwick (Tel. Warr. 33144).

During the current year a total of 50 Home Helps, all part-time workers, assisted 284 cases within the Rural District. The amount of help allocated varies according to the needs of each individual case.

(9) MENTAL HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS

The district is covered for this purpose by three full-time Mental Welfare Officers, one a lady, who deal with the various aspects of mental health, including all cases in which investigation, supervision and appropriate action is required under the Mental Act, 1959.

The names and addresses of these officers are:-

Mr. R. Emmerson, 169 Winwick Road, Warrington.  
Mr. B. Sumner, 88 Catherine Way, Newton-le-Willows.  
Mrs. K. Meeks, 64 Myddleton Lane, Winwick.

It will be appreciated that, owing to the character of the Mental Welfare Officers' duties, twenty-four hour cover is given to this type of work. If the services of a Mental Welfare Officer are required, the name and telephone number of the officer on duty should be obtained from Newton Ambulance Station, Telephone Number: Newton-le-Willows, 3299.

(10) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (INCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) AND THE PROVISION OF CONVALESCENT ACCOMMODATION.

(a) Responsibility for the above rests with the Local Health Authority, partly on an obligatory and partly on a permissive basis; "illness" includes mental disorder. The scope of such arrangements is very wide, and includes all the methods of health education and propaganda relating to health matters, health visiting in the homes (including those of persons suffering from tuberculosis), the provision of nursing and ancillary equipment, the after-care of patients who have suffered from illness either at home or in hospital, and the provision of convalescent accommodation and rehabilitation where this is required, to enable those recently sick to regain full health and strength.

(b) Responsibility for the supervision of cases of tuberculosis in the homes and for that of family contacts, to ensure appropriate examination and advice by the Chest Physician, now devolves on a single health visitor, covering the whole of the Rural District, and working in the closest contact with the chest Physicians at clinics in Warrington, Widnes, and Newton-le-Willows. The name and official address of the Health Visitor and details of the Chest Clinic sessions concerned with the Rural District cases are given below:

Miss M. Monls, c/o Divisional Health Office, The Old Rectory, Winwick.

CHEST CLINICS:

Warrington General Hospital:-

Sessions: Tuesday evening, 5.0-8.0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.;  
Alternate Fridays, 9.30-10.30 a.m.

Widnes, Chapel Street:-

Sessions: Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 1.30-3.30 p.m.

Newton-le-Willows Chest Clinic, Cottage Hospital, Bradlegh Road:-

Sessions: Monday, 9.0 a.m.-12 noon; Wednesday, 9.0 a.m.-12 noon.

(c) Chiropody. A most important measure on the prevention of illness and disability, affecting particularly the elderly and handicapped, has been the initiation of a chiropody service for these groups, and also for expectant mothers, as the result of a decision of the Ministry of Health that such a Service might properly be provided by Local Health Authorities under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act of 1946.

Treatment of this character has for a number of years past been available in certain parishes through the good offices of the Warrington and District Council of Social Service, but the decision of the Ministry has now made possible a considerable extension of these facilities throughout the whole of the Rural District. Treatment is usually carried out at Clinics, or at the Surgeries of the Chiropodists concerned, who are employed (part-time) on a sessional basis; but where patients circumstances are such as to preclude their attendance at a surgery or clinic, some treatment is carried out on the production by the patient of a certificate from a doctor, nurse or midwife that this is required.

#### (d) Health Education.

As regards Health Education (a very important and essential factor in the prevention of illness), it is pertinent here to emphasise that although some responsibility for this section of preventive medicine may be accepted (as has been the case) by the Local Health Authority, the permissive power of the Council as a Local Sanitary Authority to carry out measures of health education under Section 179 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is still extant and should continue to be exercised.

#### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus, are carried out at the various Child Welfare Centres in the area.

During the year a total of 710 children under 16 years of age completed the full course of immunisation against diphtheria, of which 648 were under 5 years. In addition, 659 children received re-inforcement or booster injections.



In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 27/62 issued in November, 1962, routine smallpox vaccination is recommended during the first two years of life, preferably during the second year of life instead of during the first few months as in previous practice. The number of children under two vaccinated during 1965 was 330 and the percentage based on the number of live births during 1964 is 40%.

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The programme for poliomyelitis vaccination started in 1956 and was further extended in 1961 to include all people under the age of 40. The following numbers of vaccination were carried out during 1965:-

### Primary

Children under 5 years of age . . . . .	791
Children and other persons over 5 years of age . . . . .	105

### Re-inforcement

Children under 5 years of age . . . . .	40
Children and other persons over 5 years of age . . . . .	479

## S E C T I O N   X

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The Local Authority carrying responsibility for the implementation of Parts III and IV of this Act is the County Council, and the administrative machinery, in this case also, is on a divisional basis. The main requirements, of Part III, relate to the provision of accommodation, both temporary and residential, for persons who are without lodging; and to Welfare Services in general for persons handicapped by infirmities such as Blindness, Deafness, Dumbness, crippling physical defects, and other disabilities of a severe and permanently handicapping character.

The approved scheme of the County Council in regard to Welfare utilises very fully the services rendered by the various voluntary agencies already in existence prior to this legislation.

Section 47 of this Act prescribes the procedure whereby aged and infirm persons, if not receiving adequate care and attention in their own homes, may by a Court Order, be removed to a **suitable** hospital following a hearing by the Court of evidence in support of a certificate issued by the Medical Officer of Health after close consideration of all the circumstances of the case: whilst the later Act of 1949 amends the original procedures to make it speedily effective in cases of urgency.

Section 50 is of importance in that it places on the County District Authority the duty of arranging for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or been found dead within the district when "it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority."

## S E C T I O N   X I

### THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

In the main, this Act provides for the care and welfare of children and young persons up to the age of 18 years who for one reason or another are deprived of normal home life, and it thus has an important bearing on the mental and physical health of such children.

The County Council, which is the Local Authority for the purposes of this Act, exercises its functions through its Children's Committee and the Children's Officer, who is responsible to the Committee for the efficient administration and day-to-day operation of the service, which is carried out on a regional or area basis. The Warrington Rural District lies administratively within the responsibility of the Children's Officer for the Leigh area.

Fortunately the days of serious neglect and wilful brutality have receded, but there still exists an appreciable number of cases where minor degrees of cruelty and neglect arise often as the result of indifference or simply inadequacy on the part of the parents. Such cases must give rise to concern in the minds of a number of different groups of social workers; Children's Visitors, Health Visitors, Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C., etc., - and are not infrequently complicated by insanitary and overcrowded housing conditions, or the frank mental backwardness or defectiveness of parents and/or children. In order to integrate all viewpoints, to consider the action most appropriate and the officer in whose particular sphere of influence the probable remedy lies, case conferences are held which are attended by representatives of both statutory authorities and voluntary agencies which have the interests and welfare of children at heart. These conferences have been most valuable in enabling effective supervisory and remedial measures to be undertaken.





